

THE
RESOLUTION
AND
REMONSTRANCE
OF THE
NAVY,

to the Supreme power of
ENGLAND,

THE
Commons assembled in Parliament, and to his
Excellency, the Lord Generall FAIRFAX; with the
Honorable Council of the Army. Declaring their real affections
and ardent desires for the publique good of the Kingdom, a-
gainst all foreign Invasions; which they resolve to per-
forme with their Lives and Fortunes.

And a List of the chief Commanders engaged herein.

Brought to the Parl. by Capt. Richard Brookes.

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RESOLUTION

RELATIONSHIP

IN A VIDE

END

THE

COMMONS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT

OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND IRELAND

IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED



To his Excellencie,
 THOMAS Lord FAIRFAX
 Lord Generall of the Parliaments
 Forces of all England and Wales:

And the Honourable Councell of the

ARMY.

*The Humble Petition, and tender, of Captaine RICHARD
 BROOKE, and Divers Sea Captaines, and others.*

VV Hereas the *Blessing is Univerfall*, such
 ought the gratulation to be, upon which
 account, We in the place, as the principall
 Agent, give God the praise; and next as the
 happy Instrument to your *Excellencie* and your *Army*, for our
 present Liberty Redeemed, (not without much Colingra-
 tion, and losse of precious bloud) from a long insolent, Ar-
 bitrary, and oppressing Tyranny, and since one of the sweet-
 est flowres in the Chaplet of Liberty (made, as by your late
 Remonstrance it appeareth, the onely Garland of your many
 and wonderfull Victory) and is *jus suffragii*. We are encour-
 aged to present, as our sence of our hoped approaching hap-
 pinesse,

pinasse, for our best conceptions and endeavours to compleat, and then conserve it.

And since to your Excellencie as Captain. General of the Forces of all England, and the Dominions thereof, both Militias are united as well of the Sea as Land, then which an ampler expedient for publique safety cannot be; It is humbly desired between Army and Navy a happy correspond may be commenc't and maintayn'd, by meanes whereof all jealousies and mis-apprehensions in both, or either, (Mauger the most close and subtile fomentations of all malignant Spirits) may be prevented, or soone annulled; And to this end, we shall humbly propose, that some Agent, or Agents, may be mutually and reciprocally in the behalfe of each, taken and received into each others Debates, Transactions, and Conclusions; that so upon all occasions, we may by undoubted Intelligence, crave, and have mutuall assistance and be empowered unanimously to ingage against the Common Enemy.

And because they but vainely pretend health, who onely for use against the Evils without; and not expell the peccant humours within; With a better providence, but confining it to our owne Sphere, humbly desire, that the dangerous practices, and abuses (of longtime, and yet) acted, and suffered, in, and about the Navie, to the infinite dishonour and prejudice of the whole Nation; may in this happy Juncture of *Reformation*, speedily be taken into Consideration and Redresse.

To Englands supreme Power & Judicature.

The Common assembly in Parliament.

The humble Petition, and Tender, of Captain Richard Brooke,

and divers Sea Captains, and others.
Right Honourable,

THe Commonality of a Kingdom, though a great body, hath a quick sense, Tyranny and oppressions presently felt, private aymes and self ambitions easily discerned; whence true *Patriots*, whose affections square only with their trusts, redeeming generall freedom, and improving publique interest, cannot loose their deserved Plaudit. And we no inconsiderable part of this Kingdoms Commonallty (our vocation as to use reflected on) in our sense of your late renownfull resolutions overcoming all obstructions and difficulties) to settle the Nation in a blessed posture of liberty and safety; humbly commensurate with the blessing: present this acknowledgement of our great thankfulnesse; And whereas rumour not able to belye their desperate and implacable malice; loudly speaketh the common enemy, busie in soliciting and inciting *forreign Princes* and States to an Invasion, We with much joy resent your vigilance and timely circumspection for their repulsion and our defence, and more especially in your present preparation of a numerous and well appointed Fleet; wherunto moved by common piety and duty of devotion, we became thus bold to obtrude zeale, and in this glorious cause of restored freedom, against all malignant opposers, make this hearty dedication of our lives and services.

And because they but vainly pretend perfect health, who only fortifie against the evils without, and not expell the pecant humours within, We with a better providence, but confining it to our own spheare, humbly desire that the dangerous practices and abuses (of long time, and yet) acted and suffered in and about the Navy, to the infinite dishonour and prejudice of the whole Nation, may in this happy juncture of Reformation spe edily be taken into consideration and redresse.

1. And first the improper and dangerous mode and Custome in electing all sorts of Officers, but more especially of Captains and chief Commanders of Ships and Pinaces in former times, by Court favour and parasitisme; and under pretence of estate (and indeed more frequently pretended then reall) whence issued much disservice to the State in generall, and no publike pay stated (excepting meere allowance for the table, many subsequent cheates too many here) but upon further discusse and oportunity (to be enumerated in these latter times, by corrupt or indirect meanes, as bribing and insinuating into the Secretaries Clarkes, and the like Ministers of Committees, whence disaffected persons that would submit to such dishonest contracts accepted, and well affected that would not, excluded, have succeeded many defaults in our Seas, and that the last years so foule defection and pernilous Revolt.

2 That all, or most places and Offices, in, or belonging to the Navy, are by ancient Custom tenanted, as it were, and to be posselt for life, whereby much supinenes, neglect, and disservice hath, and cannot but accrew, for then a consciouness of being strictly observed, and if faulty, displast; a more notable both reigne to dissoluteness and spur to duty cannot be.

3 The great want of time, and consequently detriment to service, occasioned by the present Custom in victualling the Navy, every Ship defaulting six weeks of the six months, she is bound forth, and not seldom lying, as many more wind-bound.

4 The most injurious, and no lesse pernicious ingrossing, committed by the former Committees and Commissioners of the Navy, of all the employment at Sea, and impropriating it to their own shipping; for thereby at farre greater rates then otherwise would have been, hath the State been long served with Ships lesse serviceable, and undoubtedly, the will and power of the owners (to bear all our reflected on) unexposeable to any hardship of sight and weather.

5. And lastly, the Eniguity of pay for all sorts of persons engaged in, and attending on this kind of service, whereby much impoverishment to many particular Families, and generall decay of the Service it self, hath followed; many otherwise able, for want of a competent support, either wholly declining or deserting it.

And forasmuch as we conceive, it is no lesse eminently our duties, then our observations of defaults and grievances, to represent our judgements for their redresses, we humbly Subjoyne as followeth.

To the First.

That the Commanders of Ships and Pinnaces, be from henceforth made choice of, rather then a vaine pretence of estate (Bribery, Parasitisme, or Lordly favour) by their abilities in *Navigation* and *Sea service*, in case they be, as only then apt, for so great Trust, of Religious life, and honest conversation; whereby will ensue a greater compliance and love between them and the commanded Sea-Men; and more service done in one year, then before this Parliament in one and twenty.

And in regard also that many enormities have been, and will be probably continued, without a timely and powerfull suppression in the *Trinity House*, and all Officers thereto belonging. We humbly move, that a free and uninterrupted liberty be granted (and a Declaration, if needfull, to signifie the same to all manner of persons to come and exhibite their Complaints, and without any long tiresome attendance (cousin German to injustice) have a day certaine given them for producing their Attestations, And that all such impartially, and without respect of persons) as shall be found guilty of indirect and fraudulent practises, as selling of places, extortion of Fees, Bribery, or any other Misdemeanours, in their respective Offices and Charges, May be with open disgrace (as a happy caution to them that shall succeed them) forthwith dismist of their respective places, and be ordered to make due compensation for the wrongs and dammages which in any kind have been sustained by them.

And

And that the Committee now constituted, may take order and provide, that no Secretaries Clarke, or any other Minister whatsoever, officiating in the said Trinity house, or to the Committee, or Commissions of the Navy, be permitted to hold or execute any place, or charge that hath in any sort been an abettor to the said Revolt, or shall be lawfully proved guilty of apparant malignancy.

I. Neither here will it be a misse to request Indemnity be not so faire allowed to any person guilty of the late Revolt, as others by their impunity may be animated to undertake like treasonable Acts, and of so high a degree of treason, make an umbrage or protection for all their precedent delinquencies.

And whereas the Grantees of Trinity house, gave to cleare a display of their imbosomed malignancy, and how strongly they were byast with affection to the said Revolt by not only delaying, and in a manner refusing their assistance to their re Jucement; but by discourtenancing that pious and so needfull devotion in others; and traducing them for it.

We humbly move, that a due caution for (*non est bis erare in Polemicis*) of all such insincere, and so obviously disaffected persons, and that not any of the said house, which cannot give an evident, manifest, or testimoniall of their good affection to, and cordrall compliance with the reformed Government, and present power on foote, be intrusted with any power or jurisdiction whatsoever, But that it be forthwith wholly transferred on, such as shall too securely stand on their own integrities & upright dealings, to need protection from great Personages to that end sued unto; and accordingly admitted into their fraternity, a course frequently practised, and but lately, though not succesfully (as on some Lords which we could instance in) attempted on some Colsonets in the Army, for as we hope they have refused it.

And whereas Charity inciterh us to take care, that the same good use be made of the Chest-money for which it was intended, we can no longer content our selves with an implicite

justice, faith; but (having more then probable grounds to suspect the contrary. We desire that for future, what receipts and disbursements thereof, shall happen weekly be weekly printed, and on someplace of the Exchange and Customs house, affix for the view and satisfaction of all.

To the Second.

That from henceforth all places in and about the Navy, of what nature or quality whatsoever, be subjected to a yearly Election; that so fidelity and vigilance in their severall charges and duties, may be in a better capacity to be preferred, to the great encouragement and advancement of the same, and the contraries through the fear of an infamous displacing be prevented, or the subjects of them, for examples sake justly expelled.

That no Commander or other Officer whatsoever, be permitted to enjoy at one time any more then one place, either in his own name or clandestinely in any others: by receiving all or any of the portion of the Sallary thereto belonging. And whosoever shall be truly detected of the same, be forthwith discharged of his proper place, and otherwise Mulked as the nature of the crime shall deserve. And if the tenor hereof extend to all offices, and places Military and Civill on the Land, it will we conceive be of excellent use in it selfe, and very carefull to the publicke; but we shall not digresse, being so highly satisfied with the *Armies Remonstrance*, and Petition of the 11. Sept. last, that our hope to see all those provisions for the peoples freedom happynesse therein contained; and wherein, we profess our concurrence shortly brought into act; we totally acquiesce.

To the Third.

That every Capitaine who is appointed for Command of Shippes for convoyes, may have the victualling the shipp; he so Commands, having the same proportionable allowance that the victuallers now, or in consideration of the advance of price in commodities should have; and that all other shippes who are only appointed for guarding of the Coast, may have their

provisions provided in Magazines in the severall Ports, or some of them most convenient along the Coast.

And therefore it is desired, the certaintie thereof occasioning no small inconvenience that these duties of guard and convoy be distinguished, and certaine ships be more particularly named, to have the charge of the convoy in and out of Merchants ships and goods. That so trade may be as highly advanced by this meanes with us, as it is by the same with the *Hollanders*, to our long impoverishment through default thereof.

To the Fourth.

That no Committee, or Commissioners of the Navy hereafter, be permitted to ingrosse, or inappropriate service (to their own ships, but that the proffers of others (when as much or more conducing to the publick good) according to common equity and liberty, may be accepted and preferred; and that for future all Committees of the Navy may be admonished to let the doors stand open to receive all proffers and Petitions *Sans fraud*, or other sinister practises.

To the Fifth.

That for the severall pay every Captain thus employed for the conveying of ships, being suffered to victuall his own ship as aforesaid, be allowed 10 l. *per menssem* for his pay. And that every Captain guarding the Coast have also 10 l. *per menssem* and some allowance for his table, for the entertainment of strangers occasioned by counsellors, or the like, and that every Master have 6 l. *per menssem*, and every cheif Mate have 4 l. *per menssem*, and the other Mates 3 l. 10 s. *per menssem*, the Gunner Boatswaine, Carpenter, have 4 l. *per menssem*, and the Cooke be allowed 3 l. *per menssem*; and no other Officer belonging to the Gunner, Gun-roome or Boatswaine, except each a Mate be allowed above foure Mast mens pay from the State; but what the Gunner or Boatswaine shall allow out of their own meanes.

That the Steward, Quarter-Master, Gunners Mate, Boate-swains Mate, Carpenters mate, be allowed 10 s. *per menssem*, fore

fore mast men clear of all charges have 30 s. *per mensem* which severall sums though to some, as to our selves may seeme to large, yet if granted may prevent the multiplicity of cheates formerly amounting to much more, and induce those Seamen fallen off to returne to your service.

That the Minister and Chirurgeon have such allowance as the State shall thinke fit.

That every Captaine with the approbation of the power electing him, may make choice of all his Officers in the respective ships.

That all Captaines or Masters of Marchant men ships being Commanders in chief, may have to the full value of twenty pounds of his own adventure, and his bill of Portage, free of custome and excise.

That all Masters mates have 15 l. of their own adventure upon the said accompt.

That all Chirurgions, Purfers, Gunners, Boatswanes Carpenters and Cookes, have ten pounds upon the same Accompt.

That all their mates with Quarter-masters and of their quallicie have eight pounds upon the same accompt.

That all fore Mast-men have five pounds upon the same Accompts.

That all such as by sufficient testimony shall make it appear, they are not of ability either by charge of Children, or otherwise, to make good their above-said adventures accordingly may be enabled to sell the same at the end of the voyage to him that will buy it, That thereby men may be encouraged to fight for defence of Ships and Marchants goods, (this being but in lieu of our Tax Custome free, formerly allowed, and since taken away.

That the names of the severall Captains, Masters, Mates, Gunners, Boat-waynes, Carpenters, Cookes, Quartermasters, Ministers, and Chirurgeon, and four Mast-men, with all other inferior Sea-men be with the names of the severall Ships and Pinnaces they serve in, inrolled, and the Pay established, respectively paid them in whole, when in service, and halfe

pay in the vacation thereof provided, they take no other employment, whereby as they shall not be occasioned through the apprehension of want by fraud to provide in time of service for maintenance, when out of it: So upon the setting forth of any summers, or winters Fleece, men in every degree fit for employment, will be alwayes ready to man them.

And if any in what place soever nymmed or dying in this service of the State, shall leave, or have a wife and Children, or either of them to slenderly provided for to give them convenient sustenance for their subsistence, aliment & education. And the State in a blessed imitation of the most flourishing Common-wealths of old, and the Netherlands at this instant, shall ordaine some certain provision for such maimed persons Relict, or Orphans suitable to their severall respective conditions and exigencies. It will be as not only well pleasing to God, and worthy our profession of Religion; but for many demonstrable reasons of great utility in the mayne, such donatives being in effect, but as a scattering before a harvest, or as *Salomon* hath it, a casting of bread upon the waters repayable in a little time with greater abundance.

And whereas it is, and may be falsly suggested, that all disaffected persons being excluded. A sufficient number of common Seamen for the service of the Navy, cannot be rayd or found; We are confident these our humble desires granted to the satisfaction of all well affected persons; there shall be no such necessity to indanger so principall a defense of this Kingdoms peace and safety, as is the Navy in the trust of such inveterate Enemies to it; but that it may be supplied (and had; had we our desires on the 5. of July last in our first Proposals formerly) with men of known affections and integrity to the State.

In summe since shipping is of greatest concernment to this Nation, one of whose if not chief Royalties hath ever been the dominions of the Sea, as deriving to it wealth and defence, either by letter of mart or Trade, and we our selves dubble obliged by publique interest as *English*, and particular vocation as Seamen, to our utmost abilities to advance the

the said Honourable Assembly, this expedient, humbly imploring as time and affairs shall admit maturity and seasonable notice, freedom of enlargement.

Right Honourable I would have submitted to your wisdom, if I had been heard at least in private. That a poor Man by his wisdom hath preserved a City: Sure I am that it is incumbent on you, of whose capacity I am sure, to intend Publick Safety and the contribution of a Mite, add to the common Treasury, So that encouraged, by the integrity of my ayne as generall good (which is able to screen all other defects, and render my undertakings benignly accepted; I humbly present this small body of Observations: Whence as from a Perspective sit to clear eyes, may be upon your maturer and more judicious scanning, deduces some more advantageous expedients for constituting and preserving a Navie to the Nations unspeakable good, in securing it, and its Trade, then hath yet been happily explored) and the late Act, touching Regulating the Officers of the Marine, and Customs, hath greatly incited me here, to write in many things concurring therewith, it hath Anticipated the presentment, though (as it is well known to many) not the draught of this humble Petition, and render, which hath past the despatch, and received the approved vogue of the most expert in my vocation, Seamen; of Whom upon Command, I can give a competent List, for any Service at Sea, the State can, or shall require: but though all met in the Centre, yet (selfishness, that hangs to the Publick, reigning in most, I found some descriptions in running of their lines to the Circumference of particular Interest, not being impatient of longer obstructions by the Want of Happiness in Circumstantialt onely. I have presumed, declining the Ostentation of their Subscriptions, to personate a Publick part, and (without injury to them, whilest in a zealous right to our Common Perjury, our Country) in their names made this humble presentment.

Rich: Brooke.

That

That Captain Richard Brakely, the presenter hereof, may not be suspected to overshoot in his Suggestions: We whose Names are Subscribed (in our Murrall affections to the Common Government, which we conceive the precedent *Madversions* may notably advance; Humbly for our selves, and number of our friends, and fellow Sea-men, address our desires, that they may be forthwith taken into consideration, thereupon, an exceeding advance of Service to the State, Where to we shall faithfully, with our lives and fortunes, ever adhere against all opposers.

Richard Haddock. Vice Admirall.

Captain Richard Fermes:

Captain Henry West

Captain William Bunducke

Captain Thomas Merryott

Captain George Dakins

Captain Thomas Spalding

Captain Richard Ingle

Captain Jonas Reeve

Captain Joseph Jordaine

Captain William Tadnall

Mr. John Iusif

Mr. Francis Floyd

Mr. William Dankis

Mr. John Kent

Mr. William Beale

Mr.

(13)

Mr. William Bunduck, Junior.

Mr. John Ewell

Mr. Deubers Sotherne

Mr. Humphrey Morris

Mr. Thomas Downton

Mr. John Feeld

William Godfrey.

Mr. Jeremiah Trevise

Mr. Robert Hudson

William Simkleere



F f N f S.